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(54) **BALLAST WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM BY USING NADCC**

BALLASTWASSERAUFBEREITUNGSSYSTEM MITTELS NADCC

SYSTÈME DE TRAITEMENT D'EAU DE BALLAST AU MOYEN DE NADCC

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(73) Proprietor: **Techcross Inc.**
Seoul 135-879 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
 • **PARK, Kyuwon**
135-879 Seoul (KR)
 • **KIM, Seongtae**
135-879 Seoul (KR)
 • **LEE, Haidon**
135-879 Seoul (KR)

• **LEE, Gwangho**
135-879 Seoul (KR)

(74) Representative: **Spengler, Robert**
Potthast & Spengler Patentanwälte PartG mbB
Küfergasse 11
89073 Ulm (DE)

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EP 3 100 983 B1

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field, of the Invention

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a ballast water treatment system by using Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC), and more particularly, to a ballast water treatment system by using Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) which enables to safely handle Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) of granule type.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Document WO 2007/122625 A2 discloses a water treatment apparatus suitable for ballast water treatment comprising a cartridge containing Sodium dichloroisocyanurate and a dissolution tank equipped with an agitator to agitate the Sodium dichloroisocyanurate.

[0003] Document US 2010/0006513 A1 discloses a device, system and method for treating water, in which a water treating agent is prepared and dispensed to an untreated drinking water source in discrete and consecutive control volumes enabling untreated water in the untreated water source to be treated thereby to provide potable water.

[0004] Document Shigeki Fujiwara ET AL, "Ballast Water Management System Using Solid Chemical", JFE TECHNICAL REPORT No. 19, 1 March 2014 (2014-03-01), pages 153-157, XP055293775, discloses the practical application of solid active substances to a composite ballast water management system, which comprises filtration, liquid active substance, and ventur tubes.

[0005] In general, most cargo ships in maritime transport, excluding ships which perform a return voyage so as to exchange similar goods, perform one-way operation.

[0006] During the return voyage after one-way operation with full load condition, ballast water should be introduced into a ship so as to implement a balance of the ship, a safety, and an improved ship maneuverability, so that it is possible to leave on a voyage in a ballast condition.

[0007] In this case, the ballast water is filled from a harbor and is transported to a new harbor of other place where the ballast water is discharged. Thus, the release of marine organism and pathogen contained in the ballast water carried from distant location may be dangerous to both people and animal in the new harbor as well as harmful to a new environment.

[0008] When non-natural marine life is introduced into a new ecosystem, it may cause a devastating effect to natural flora and fauna which may not have a natural defense system against new species. In addition, harmful bacterial pathogen, such as cholera, may exist in the original harbor. Such a pathogen may be proliferated in a

ballast tank over time, so that disease may break out in an area where the pathogen is released.

[0009] A risk posed by such marine life and pathogen may be controlled by killing the above species existing in the ballast water.

[0010] An electrolytic method that treats ballast water by using sodium hypochlorite generated by electrolyzing sea water is widely used for the method for killing organisms.

[0011] However, since the treating of the ballast water by using the above mentioned electrolytic method should convert NaCl contained in seawater into NaClO, this treating of the ballast water is easy in a sea water area, but when a ship sails in a freshwater area such as river (in particular, in an area where salt concentration is 0.5 g/ kg water (0.5psu) or less), it is impossible to use the electrolytic method.

[0012] Alternatively, in addition to the electrolytic method, in order to maintain the efficiency of the ballast water treatment in a freshwater area, there is a method of killing the ballast water through a injection of chemical such as germicide.

[0013] Since Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) (hereinafter referred to as 'NaDCC') is cheap and has a strong sterilizing power among the germicide, it is widely used in a sterilization treatment.

[0014] However, NaDCC should be treated very carefully, as it causes a severe stimulus to the eyes, and is toxic if breathed in, and is harmful if swallowed. Since an aqueous solution type NaDCC have a large volume and is degraded according to temperature, a place where it can be used is limited and it is hard to treat a large amount for proper storage.

[0015] A granule type NaDCC has difficulty in handling because it is easy to be scattered in the form of dust. Therefore, when supplementing the granule type NaDCC, an expert who is equipped with safety equipment should perform the operation, so that operation time becomes longer. Further, since the NaDCC dust is liable to be scattered, a separate ventilator is needed such that the overall system becomes complex and larger.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The present disclosure has been made in view of the above problems, and provides a ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC which enables to handle easily a granule type NaDCC.

[0017] In accordance with the present invention, a ballast water treatment apparatus includes the features of independent claim 1.

[0018] In further embodiments, some of the following features may be included: A plurality of the cartridges are connected in parallel.

[0019] The cartridge comprises a transparent window in a side to determine whether the equipped sodium dichloroisocyanurate is used.

[0020] A capacity of the cartridge and the dissolution

tank is determined to achieve a solubility 4%, 8% or 12% of the sodium dichloroisocyanurate.

[0021] The inlet valve and the exhaust valve are manual valves.

[0022] An auto-inlet valve is installed in an inlet side of the inlet valve, and an auto-discharge valve is installed in a discharge side of the exhaust valve.

[0023] The dissolution tank is provided with a cooling unit installed in an outside.

[0024] The dissolution tank is provided with a level sensor configured to measure a water level, and the controller is configured to open or close the auto-inlet valve and the auto-discharge valve depending on a water level signal transmitted from the level sensor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] The objects, features and advantages of the present disclosure will be more apparent from the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a NaDCC injection apparatus provided in a ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0026] Exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure are described with reference to the accompanying drawings in detail. The same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts. Detailed descriptions of well-known functions and structures incorporated herein may be omitted to avoid obscuring the subject matter of the present disclosure.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, and FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a NaDCC injection apparatus provided in a ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0028] Referring to FIG. 1, the ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be an apparatus for treating ballast water by injecting an oxidant solution into the ballast water introduced into a ballast tank 120 along a main pipe 10 for ballast water of ship. The used oxidant may perform sterilization treatment for the ballast water by using a hypochlorite (HClO) which is generated by dissolving the Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) in water.

[0029] In detail, the ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may include the main pipe 10, a suction pump 13, a total residual oxidant (hereinafter referred to as 'TRO') sensor 17, a fresh water supply pipe 20, cartridges 60 and 80 equipped with NaDCC and a dissolution tank 91.

[0030] The suction pump 13 may be a pump for introducing the ballast water to the ballast tank 120 through the main pipe 10 to store the ballast water in the ballast tank 120.

[0031] The ballast water treatment apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be provided with a filter 11 to filter a foreign object or a large-sized microorganism included in the ballast water introduced into a front-side of the suction pump 13. If necessary, the filter 11 may be omitted.

[0032] A flow meter 14 may be installed on the discharge side of the suction pump 13 to measure the flow rate of the water introduced through the suction pump 13.

[0033] The TRO sensor 17 may be installed on the main pipe 10 after an oxidant injection pipe 40 is joined with the main pipe 10 for ballast water so as to measure the TRO concentration of the ballast water after the oxidant is injected.

[0034] The fresh water supply pipe 20 may be installed to connect a fresh water supply unit (not shown) with the NaDCC cartridges 60 and 80 so that the fresh water may be introduced into the NaDCC cartridges 60 and 80.

[0035] The NaDCC cartridge 60 is provided with a granule type NaDCC and, as shown in FIG. 2, may include an inlet fitting unit 61 which is connect with the fresh water supply pipe 20 so that fresh water may be introduced and be discharged after being mixed with NaDCC, and a discharge fitting unit 67 which is connected to a dissolution tank 91 via connection pipe 30.

[0036] The NaDCC cartridge 60 may include a body 64 having a cylindrical shape, an inlet 63 formed on the side of a top of the body 64 to guide the inflow of fresh water, and an outlet 65 of a funnel shape formed at the bottom of the body 64 to discharge aqueous solution obtained by mixing the fresh water with NaDCC.

[0037] Here, the NaDCC cartridge 60 may be provided with a separate injection unit to inject the granule type NaDCC, but may inject the granule type NaDCC through the above inlet 63.

[0038] In addition, the NaDCC cartridge 60 is closed so that built-in NaDCC may not be leaked for a separate keeping or during movement to the outside for mounting and, after being mounted to a cartridge mounting unit of the ballast water treatment apparatus, is provided with an inlet valve 62 and an exhaust valve 66 which are opened to enable to accomplish the inflow of fresh water and the discharge of NaDCC aqueous solution.

[0039] The NaDCC the cartridge 60 may be provided with a transparent window 68 on the side of the body 64 to identify amount of used built-in NaDCC of granule type

to determine replacement time. At this time, gradation may be formed on the transparent window 68 to measure the stored capacity or used capacity. When replacing the cartridge 60, separate protective equipment may not be needed even if the NaDCC is left in the cartridge 60 because there is no dust as the NaDCC is not in a powder state but in a paste state.

[0040] A plurality of the ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure may be connected in parallel to be installed, as shown in FIG. 1, to supply a large amount of oxidant. Although two cartridges 60 and 80 are installed in parallel in the drawing, it is also possible to provide additional cartridges in parallel when an oxidant for a larger capacity is required. Such a configuration may be effective in terms of maintenance because an appropriate number of cartridges can be installed to meet the needs of the ship of various sizes, and it is also possible to replace the module upon failure.

[0041] The dissolution tank 91 may be connected by the NaDCC cartridge 60, 80 and the dissolution tank connection pipe 30 so that the NaDCC aqueous solution may be introduced.

[0042] Here, the dissolution tank 91 may be equipped with an agitator 99 having a blade unit 92 for agitating the NaDCC aqueous solution so that the NaDCC aqueous solution may be completely dissolved.

[0043] In addition, a conductivity sensor 95 is installed to measure the conductivity of the dissolved NaDCC aqueous solution.

[0044] Here, the capacity of the cartridge 60, 80 and the dissolution tank 91 may be determined in such a manner that the solubility of NaDCC becomes 8%. The solubility of NaDCC is 22.7%, but, preferably, 8% when considering dissolving time and complete dissolving. For example, if the capacity of the dissolution tank 91 is 50L, the capacity of cartridge 60, 80 is designed to be 4Kg. In addition, the capacity of the cartridge 60, 80 and the dissolution tank 91 may be determined in such a manner that the solubility becomes 4% or 12% by assigning upper and lower margins based on the solubility 8%.

[0045] Next, the agitator 99 may operate about 20 minutes after the dissolution tank 91 is supplemented with the NaDCC aqueous solution. The conductivity may increase as the NaDCC is more dissolved, and the conductivity becomes 24mS/cm² when it is completely dissolved 8%. Thus, when using the conductivity sensor 95, it is possible to shorten the agitation time by determining whether it is fully dissolved.

[0046] Meanwhile, the dissolution tank 91 may be provided with a level sensor 97 to measure a water level of the NaDCC aqueous solution. When the level sensor 97 is a low level state, auto-inlet valve 51, 71 and auto-discharge valve 59, 79 may be opened to supply fresh water into the cartridge 60, 80, and the NaDCC in the cartridge 60, 80 may be transferred to the dissolution tank 91 by the fresh water. The fresh water may be supplied until the level sensor 97 reaches a high level state, and, after

reaching the high level state, the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and/or the auto-discharge valve 59, 79 may be closed.

[0047] Further, the dissolution tank 91 may be provided with an air vent 98 to introduce and discharge the NaDCC solution smoothly.

[0048] Further, a cooling unit may be provided in the outside to prevent degradation according to the temperature of the NaDCC aqueous solution.

[0049] Meanwhile, the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 may be installed in the introducing side of the inlet valve 62, 82 respectively, and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79 may be installed in the discharging side of the discharge valves 66, 86 respectively.

[0050] Here, the inlet valve 62, 82 and the exhaust valve 66, 86 may be configured of a manual valve. In the ballast water treatment apparatus according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the inlet valve 62, 82 and the exhaust valve 66, 86 are a means for preventing the built-in NaDCC from being leaked to the outside. In order to replace the above valve, a protection film (not shown) may be provide to the inlet unit and the exhaust unit.

[0051] If the protection film (not shown) is configured to be destroyed when the cartridge is coupled to a connection pipe, it may perform a sealing function of the inlet valve and the exhaust valve of the present disclosure. However, in this case, it is disadvantages in that the cartridge cannot be recycled. Therefore, it is preferable that the built-in NaDCC is sealed by the valve.

[0052] A dosing pump 101 may be provided between a control valve 103 and the dissolution tank 91 so that an oxidant solution 93 where the NaDCC is dissolved may be joined to the main pipe 10 through the oxidant injection pipe 40, and perform a function of controlling and injecting the oxidant solution 93 as a fixed capacity.

[0053] A controller 110 may receive a signal from various sensors to operate a pump, or perform a function of opening and closing the valves.

[0054] As shown in FIG. 1, a signal relating to the level of the dissolution tank 91 may be received from the level sensor 97 to generate a control signal for opening or closing the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79.

[0055] In addition, the controller 110 may receive the TRO concentration value of the ballast water from the TRO sensor 17 to determine the amount of input of the oxidant 91, and then, adjust the rotation speed of the dosing pump 101 or the opening degree of the control valve 103, or control the dosing pump 101 and the control valve simultaneously to generate a control signal for determining the amount of input of the oxidant 91.

[0056] In addition, the controller 110 receives conductivity information of the NaDCC aqueous solution in the dissolution tank 91 to determine whether complete dissolution is achieved based on the conductivity information, and then, generate a control signal for stopping the operation of the agitator 99 if complete dissolution is achieved.

[0057] This may prevent unnecessary agitation operation, and it is possible to perform the agitation operation in an optimal time.

[0058] Hereinafter, the process of the above described operation of the present disclosure is described.

[0059] First, the cartridge 60, 80 equipped with the granule type NaDCC may be mounted in the ballast water treatment apparatus. It may be moved in the state in which the inlet valve 62, 82 and the discharge valve 66, 86 are closed before mounting, and the state of manually opening the inlet valve 62, 82 and the discharge valve 66, 86 may be maintained after mounting.

[0060] After the NaDCC cartridge 60, 80 is mounted, when the suction pump 13 operates, sea water may be introduced into the inside of the ship through sea chest and transferred to the ballast tank 120 along the main pipe 10.

[0061] In order to inject the oxidant, fresh water may be supplied to the cartridge 60, 80 so that the NaDCC aqueous solution is introduced into the dissolution tank 91. In this case, the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79 may be opened so that the fresh water and the NaDCC aqueous solution may be transferred.

[0062] Thereafter, after the NaDCC aqueous solution of the dissolution tank 91 is completely dissolved, it may be joined to the main pipe 10 through the oxidant injection pipe 40 to inject the oxidant.

[0063] Next, the TRO concentration of the ballast water to which oxidant is introduced may be measured in the TRO sensor 17, and the measured TRO concentration information may be transmitted to the controller 110.

[0064] The controller 110 may control the dosing pump 101 and/or the control valve 103 and adjust the amount of the NaDCC aqueous solution in order to satisfy a certain TRO concentration level. In addition, it performs a control to open and close the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79 according to the level state of the dissolution tank 19. That is, in the low level state, the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79 may be opened to supplement the dissolution tank 91 with the NaDCC aqueous solution. In the high level state, the auto-inlet valves 51, 71 and the auto-discharge valves 59, 79 may be closed to stop the introducing of the NaDCC aqueous solution.

[0065] Through this operation, the ballast water having a certain TRO concentration may be introduced into the ballast tank 120, thereby sterilizing the microorganisms in the ballast water.

[0066] The ballast water treatment apparatus by using NaDCC according to an embodiment of the present disclosure is not limited to the processing of the ballast water, but may be applied to a sterilization apparatus for sterilizing aquatic organisms in various water treatment facilities, household water machine or water treatment facilities, sewage/waste water treatment plant.

[0067] According to the present invention, a granule type NaDCC is mounted in the interior of the cartridge,

so that the NaDCC is not scattered and safely supplied.

[0068] In addition, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, a plurality of the cartridges containing a granule type NaDCC are mounted in parallel, so that a large amount of NaDCC may be supplied.

[0069] In addition, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, an opening and closing valve may be installed in the inlet side and the discharge side of the cartridge provided with a granule type NaDCC so that the built-in NaDCC may be prevented from being leaked to the outside and a separate ventilator may not be required.

[0070] In addition, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, an automatic valve may be installed in the inlet side and the discharge side of the cartridge provided with NaDCC so that a desired amount of NaDCC may be supplied to the dissolution tank.

[0071] In addition, according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, a transparent window may be included on the side of the cartridge provided with NaDCC so that it is possible to determine whether the built-in NaDCC is used.

[0072] Hereinabove, although the present disclosure has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments and the accompanying drawings, the present disclosure is not limited thereto, but may be variously modified and altered by those skilled in the art to which the present disclosure pertains without departing from the scope of the present disclosure claimed in the following claims.

Claims

1. A ballast water treatment apparatus by using sodium dichloroisocyanurate, the apparatus comprising:

a closed cartridge (60, 80) which is provided with an inlet (63) and an outlet (65) in order that a fresh water is introduced and discharged, which is provided with an inlet valve (62) and an exhaust valve (66) installed in the inlet (63) and the outlet (65) respectively, and which is equipped with a granule type sodium dichloroisocyanurate;

a dissolution tank (91) which is equipped with a agitator (99) configured to be connected to the outlet (65) of the cartridge (60, 80) to agitate the sodium dichloroisocyanurate, wherein the dissolution tank (91) is equipped with a conductivity sensor (95) to measure conductivity of the dissolved sodium dichloroisocyanurate; and a controller (110) configured to receive conductivity information of the sodium dichloroisocyanurate aqueous solution in the dissolution tank (91) to determine whether complete dissolution is achieved based on the conductivity information, and then, generate a control signal for stop-

- ping the operation of the agitator (99) if complete dissolution is achieved.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein a plurality of the cartridges (60, 80) are connected in parallel. 5
 3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the cartridge (60, 80) comprises a transparent window (68) in a side to determine whether the equipped sodium dichloroisocyanurate is used. 10
 4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the inlet valve (62) and the exhaust valve (66) are manual valves.
 5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein an auto-inlet valve is installed in an inlet side of the inlet valve (62), and an auto-discharge valve is installed in a discharge side of the exhaust valve (66). 15
 6. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the dissolution tank (91) is provided with a cooling unit installed in an outside. 20
 7. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the dissolution tank (91) is provided with a level sensor (97) configured to measure a water level, and the controller (110) is configured to open or close the auto-inlet valve and the auto-discharge valve depending on a water level signal transmitted from the level sensor (97). 25 30

Patentansprüche

1. Ballastwasseraufbereitungsgerät unter Verwendung von Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurat, wobei das Gerät Folgendes umfasst: 35

eine geschlossene Patrone (60, 80), die mit einem Einlass (63) und einem Auslass (65) versehen ist, damit Frischwasser eingeführt und abgelassen wird, die mit einem Einlassventil (62) und einem Auslassventil (66) versehen ist, die im Einlass (63) bzw. im Auslass (65) installiert sind, und die mit einem granulierten Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurat ausgestattet ist; 40 45

einen Auflösungsbehälter (91), der mit einem Rührer (99) ausgestattet ist, der konfiguriert ist, um mit dem Auslass (65) der Patrone (60, 80) verbunden zu sein, um das Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurat zu rühren, wobei 50

der Auflösungsbehälter (91) mit einem Leitfähigkeitssensor (95) ausgestattet ist, um die Leitfähigkeit des aufgelösten Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurats zu messen; und 55

eine Steuerung (110), die konfiguriert ist, um Leitfähigkeitsinformation der wässrigen Lösung des Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurats im Auflö-

sungsbehälter (91) zu empfangen, um auf der Grundlage der Leitfähigkeitsinformation zu bestimmen, ob eine vollständige Auflösung erzielt wurde, und dann ein Steuersignal zu erzeugen, um den Betrieb des Rührers (99) zu stoppen, wenn eine vollständige Auflösung erzielt wurde.

2. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine Vielzahl der Patronen (60, 80) parallel verbunden ist.
3. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Patrone (60, 80) ein transparentes Fenster (68) in einer Seite umfasst, um zu bestimmen, ob das bereitgestellte Natrium-Dichlorisocyanurats verwendet wird.
4. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Einlassventil (62) und das Auslassventil (66) Handventile sind.
5. Gerät nach Anspruch 4, wobei ein Auto-Einlassventil in einer Einlassseite des Einlassventils (62) installiert ist und ein Auto-Ablassventil in einer Ablassseite des Auslassventils (66) installiert ist.
6. Gerät nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Auflösungsbehälter (91) mit einer Kühleinheit versehen ist, die auf einer Außenseite installiert ist.
7. Gerät nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Auflösungsbehälter (91) mit einem Niveausensor (97) versehen ist, der konfiguriert ist, um ein Wasserniveau zu messen, und die Steuerung (110) konfiguriert ist, um das Auto-Einlassventil und das Auto-Auslassventil in Abhängigkeit von einem Wasserniveausignal zu öffnen oder zu schließen, das von Niveausensor (97) übertragen wurde.

Revendications

1. Appareil de traitement d'eau de ballast au moyen de dichloroisocyanurate de sodium, l'appareil comprenant :

une cartouche fermée (60, 80) qui est pourvue d'une entrée (63) et d'une sortie (65) afin que de l'eau douce soit introduite et évacuée, qui est pourvue d'une vanne d'entrée (62) et d'une vanne d'échappement (66) installée dans l'entrée (63) et la sortie (65), respectivement, et qui est équipée d'un dichloroisocyanurate de sodium de type granule ;

une cuve de dissolution (91) qui est équipée d'un agitateur (99) configuré pour être relié à la sortie (65) de la cartouche (60, 80) pour agiter le dichloroisocyanurate de sodium, dans lequel la cuve de dissolution (91) est équipée d'un capteur de conductivité (95) pour mesurer la conductivité du dichloroisocyanurate de sodium

- dissous ; et
 un dispositif de commande (110) configuré pour recevoir des informations de conductivité de la solution aqueuse de dichloroisocyanurate de sodium dans la cuve de dissolution (91) pour déterminer si une dissolution complète est obtenue sur la base des informations de conductivité, et ensuite, générer un signal de commande pour arrêter le fonctionnement de l'agitateur (99) si une dissolution complète est obtenue. 5
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2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une pluralité des cartouches (60, 80) sont reliées en parallèle. 15
3. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la cartouche (60, 80) comprend une fenêtre transparente (68) sur un côté pour déterminer si le dichloroisocyanurate de sodium équipé est utilisé. 20
4. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la vanne d'entrée (62) et la vanne d'échappement (66) sont des vannes manuelles. 25
5. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel une vanne d'entrée automatique est installée sur un côté d'entrée de la vanne d'entrée (62), et une vanne d'évacuation automatique est installée sur un côté d'évacuation de la vanne d'échappement (66). 30
6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel la cuve de dissolution (91) est pourvue d'une unité de refroidissement installée à l'extérieur. 35
7. Appareil selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la cuve de dissolution (91) est pourvue d'un capteur de niveau (97) configuré pour mesurer un niveau d'eau, et le dispositif de commande (110) est configuré pour ouvrir ou fermer la vanne d'entrée automatique et la vanne d'évacuation automatique en fonction d'un signal de niveau d'eau transmis depuis le capteur de niveau (97). 40
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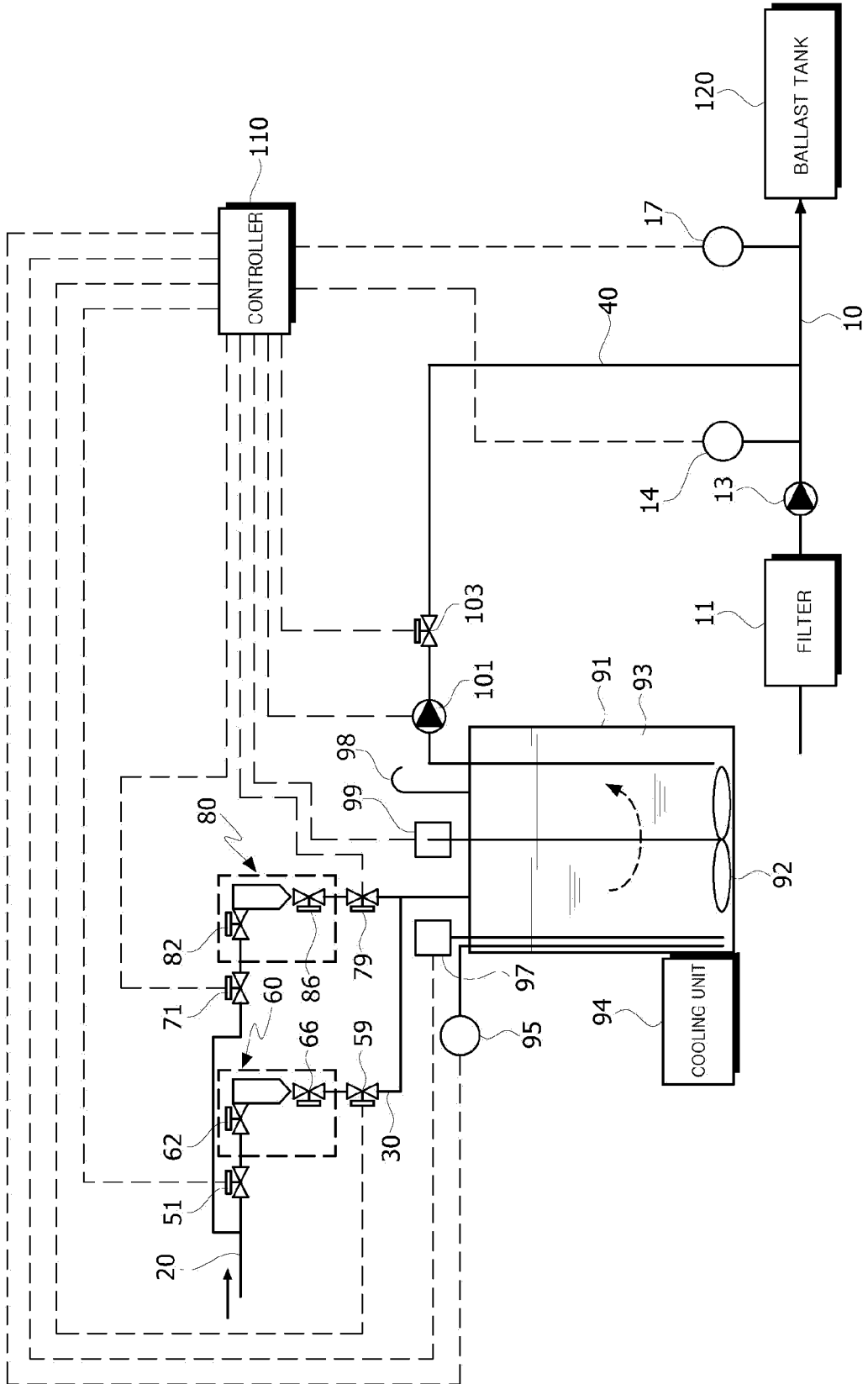


Fig.1

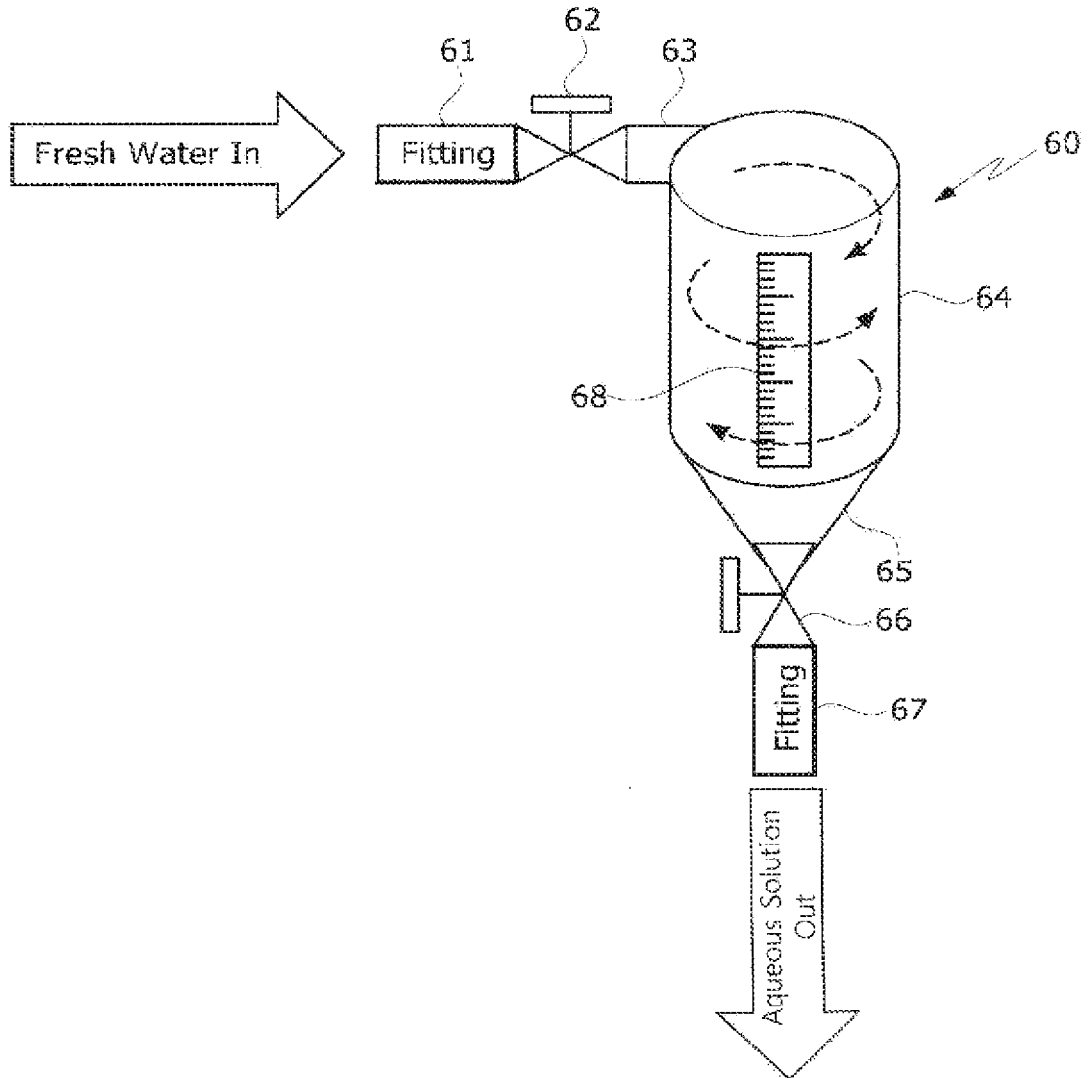


Fig. 2

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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